American Telegraph, dated-

"PORTSMOUTH, VA., June 24, 1852. "Bring out the big gup! Old Chip.,' the hero of many battles, has been selected as the nero of many battles, has been selected as the standard-bearer of the great Whig party. The nomination was received here with prodigious entusiasm, and shortly afterwards, in honor of the same, a salute of 32 guns was fired from the railroad wharf. On yesterday afternoon, the Whigs of Norfolk city fired 100 guns, amid much rejoicing and continued prolonged hurges.

and continued prolonged huzzas.
"Such is the warm feeling here, and it is increasing in fervor. Many begin to reckon that 'Old Chip.'s' majorities will equal, if not excel, Old Tip.'s in 1840—so mote it be. 'Scott and Graham' are the talismanic words with the peo-

"The sloop-of-war Cyane has just this moment arrived at the lower anchorage from Pensacola, and exchanged salutes with the Pennsylvania.

"Q. E. D."

The Staunton Spectator, a warm Fillmore paper, speaks as follows:

"The most painful forebodings of the Demo-cratic party have been realized by the nomina-tion of Winfield Scott, and in this section of country they are evidently considerably 'disgrun-tled.' They dread 'Old Chepultepec,' and well they may. On the Ides of next November he is destined to achieve at the ballot-box a victory more brilliant, overwhelming, and complete than any that has marked his splendid and triumphal military career."

The Leesburg Chronicle, ardently devoted to our estimable President, says:

"Never did we unfurl our banner to the breeze of popular favor with more confidence and cerof success than we do under the leadership of that brave and famous General who was chosen by the Baltimore Whig Convention to head the present campaign. Who can doubt that he will prove as invincible in the political arena as he has been on the battle-field in defence of his country?

"Surely the Democrats must calculate that the ingratitude of this republic is equal to their own in slighting the claims of the prominent men of their party. Men who have toiled and borne the "heat and burden of the day" in their service have been cast aside for one whose name has seldom been heard out of his own State.

The Winchester Virginian, equally devoted to the same eminent statesman, says:

"Of Gen. Scott it may be said that the plain, unvarnished story of his life is his best eulogium. His years have been devoted to the service of his country, and his brow is encircled with the laureis of more glorious victories than that of any living man. The honor bestowed upon him in the nomination for the Chief Magistracy of the country is a tribute to his long and brilliant services the country of the country is a tribute to his long and brilliant services the country is a tribute to his long vices that no one can pronounce unmerited. If it hold good that the faithful execution of a public trust, through a lifetime of active exertion, entitles one to reward, then the nomination of Gen. Scott for the Presidency has not been improperly conferred. . "A better nomination for the Vice Presidency

could not have been effected. We may claim the honor of having suggested Mr. Graham's name several months ago. Taking the ticket alto-gether, we regard its success in November next as a fixed fact.

On our own side the prospects of success are cheering. We have a leader who has so often bound victory to his standard that the strong columns now supporting him will enter the field with the prestige of triumph already in advance to accession of new glories. Firm and solid earth, will be heard in responsive reverberations throughout all parts of the land. The torn banners of England, borne from the fields of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, amid the roar of artillery and the thunders of Niagara's cataract; the trophies of conquest making a path of glory from Vera Cruz to the city of Montezuma—flags that once floated over the heights of Cerro Gordo, at Churubusco, and on the battlements of Chepultepec,-these, the memorials of former victories in war, may go with the advancing array of the Whig phalanx as signals and assurances of a ph now to be achieved in peace. As the campaign opens and the canvass pro-

ceeds, we may be sure that all holding the ascendancy of Whig principles important to the country making it thoroughly their own. The selection of Gen. Scott as the Whig leader in this struggle was a tribute to his great services to his country; and it was fairly made, by a Convention of highminded gentlemen, from among competitors could not be silenced." whom any man might be proud to be classed taining him we sustain them; and we sustain inspire the highest hopes.

This assurance, as it grows wider and deeper from day to day, may be regarded as the groundwork of a strong feeling of enthusiasm throughout the country, which must go on to increase as the issue draws nearer and nearer. [Baltimore American.

# "What do they in the North !"

In the State of New York all is right! The nominees and the platform of our Convention will be faithfully sustained.

Among the most ardent of Mr. Fillmore's to the support of Scott and Graham in a true and manly spirit. General Scott, it remarks, "is and ever has been strongly identified with the principles of the Whig party, and lost no time in pla- giance. cing himself upon the platform of principles as adopted by the National Convention-the last man in the Union to place himself upon a platform of principles for fraudulent purposes, to just been released from the English prisons, and 'be considered of no binding force.' His name now rushed to embrace him as their deliverer. to point, superintending and directing the actions is a tower of strength, and it will inspire confidence in the hearts of the people. And of Mr. Graham it truly remarks that "he is one of the brightest ornaments of the party."

# Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

This road was formally opened on Monday last to the town of Fairmont, in Marion county, Virginia-one hundred and twenty-three miles west of Cumberland, three hundred and two miles from Baltimore, and only seventy-three miles from Wheeling! How near to a glorious termination! How sudden and striking will be the effects upon travel and commerce of the opening of this road clear to the river's margin! How vastly magnificent country will it pass! The mind is lost in admiration when we contemplate the facts before us. But success to our neighbors of Baltheir enterprise.

New Methodist Episcopal Church South. Leesburg, Virginia, on our coming national anniversary. The large sum of six thousand dollars was contributed in Leesburg alone for its

### LIFE AND SERVICES GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT.

BY A SOUTHERN WHIG.

[From the Baltimore Patriot.] Winfield Scott was born near Petersburg, in Virginia, on the 13th of June, in the year 1786. He finished his studies at the College of William and Mary, and was admitted to the bar in 1806. After practising law in Virginia about a year, he emigrated to South Carolina.

Our difficulties with England caused Congress

to pass an act in April, 1808, to increase the army. Scott applied immediately for a commission in one of the regiments about to be raised, and in May, 1808, was appointed a captain of

light artillery.

War was not actually declared until June, 1812. The interval between 1808 and the declaration of war was one of great political excitement. Scott sided with the Democratic party, supported the election of President Madison, and approved, advocated, and wrote in favor of war

In July, 1812, Scott was commissioned lieutenant-colonel in the 2d artillery, and proceeded to the Niagara frontier. In October of that year Lieutenant Elliott applied to Scott for assistance in men to capture the Adams and Caledonia, two British vessels of war then lying under the protection of the guns of Fort Erie. The vessels were both captured; but Elliott was compelled enemy, and here, as every subsequent engage-ment where he was first in command, he was vic-

battle of Queenstown Heights. Scott was the hero of the day, and covered himself with glory. The battle lasted for many hours, and was fought on the part of the Americans with most fearful odds against them. The British army, having been reinforced, numbered not less than thirteen hundred men, while the Americans were reduced to less than three hundred. Finding that the militia on the opposite shore refused, or was unable to cross to their aid, and that succor was hopeless, Scott's heroic band were at length compelled to surrender. But their gallant deeds upon that day carried inspiration to every American heart. The disgrace of Hull's surrender was wiped off-the taunts of the enemy checkedthe character of the American army redeemed. Scott was carried a prisoner to Quebec. While

of the war, and is deserving of particular men-

At the time Great Britain denied the right of expatriation: in other words, she denied the right of any of her subjects to become citizens of another country, contending that they owed to her perpetual allegiance. According to this doc-trine, a native of Ireland, Scotland, or England, who had emigrated to the United States, and become a naturalized American citizen, remained still a subject of the British government, and forfeited his life for treason if found in arms against her. The United States denied this doctrine—her naturalization laws being founded

upon the opposite theory.

While Scott was a prisoner at Quebec, the British attempted to enforce their doctrine of perpetual allegiance in regard to certain Irish prisoners found in the ranks of the American treat with the Northwestern Indians in reference army at Queenstown. The following is a de-

heard a bustle upon deck and hastened up. There he found a party of British officers in the act of mustering the prisoners, and separating from the rest such as by confession, or the accent of the voice, were judged to be Irishmen. The object was to send them in a frigate, then alongunited, the tread of this mighty host, shaking the side, to England, to be tried and executed for the crime of high treason, they being taken in arms against their native allegiance. Twenty-three had been thus set apart when Scott reached the deck. The moment Scott ascertained the object of the British officers, he commanded his men to answer no more questions, in order that no other selec tions should be made by the test of speech. He commanded them to remain silent, and they strictly obeyed. This was done in spite of the of difficulties requiring higher moral courage threats of the British officers, and not another man than the operations of an active campaign under was separated from his companions. Scott was repeatedly commanded to go below, and high altercations ensued. He addressed the party selected, and explained to them fully the reciprocal obligations of allegiance and protection, assuring them that the United States would not fail to avenge embroil the nation in civil war. There was imwill be found in compact order, moving onward to the country will be found in compact order, moving onward their gallant and faithful soldiers; and, finally, minent danger that the strife would at once begin to the great end in view, with a resolved purpose pledged himself in the most solemn manner that contend by retaliation, and, if necessary, a refusal to give ted States troops stationed there. The object of quarter in battle, should follow the execution of the President in sending Scott to South Carolina mated harangue, he was frequently interrupted rect act of collision, and at the same time enforce by the British officers, but, though unarmed,

The Irishmen thus selected were sent to Engwith. He stands, too, upon a platform of princi-ples with which our cause is identified. In sus-ceeded to Washington and reported the whole occasion, cannot now be written, as much of it affair to the Secretary of War by a written comthem under prospects of success calculated to munication. This report was transmitted to Congress, and Scott, in personal interviews, pressed the subject upon the attention of members. An act was accordingly passed on the 3d of March, 1813, vesting the President with the brother officer, by misrepresentations made to power of retaliation. In an engagement soon after Scott captured a number of prisoners. the President, procured his recall, for the purafter Scott captured a number of prisoners. True to his pledge given at Quebec, he immediately selected twenty-three of the number to be confined in the interior of the country, there to abide the fate of the twenty-three Irishmen that "he had been zealous and indefatigable in taken at Queenstown and sent to England for the discharge of his duties, and that his plan of

The result of this firm resolution on the part energy, steadiness, and ability.' of Scott, and of the legislation consequent upon friends was the Lockport Courier; yet it comes his efforts, was, not only to save the lives of the to the Canada frontier, then in a state of fearful twenty-three Irish prisoners, but to compel Eng- excitement on account of the burning of the Caroland, throughout the remainder of the war, to re- line within the American territory. virtually abandoning her claim to perpetual alle-

was walking along one of the wharves of New between the two nations until pending difficulties York, he was hailed by his old Irish friends for could be settled by negotiation. For this purwhom he had interfered at Quebec. They had pose Scott was sent to the frontier.

May, 1813, Scott led the advanced guard. He frequently, along a line of eight hundred miles, landed on the Canada shore of Lake Ontario, addressing immense gatherings of the excited citiformed his command on the beach, and scaled the zens. He succeeded in his mission beyond the banks behind which the British forces were drawn expectations of the most sanguine. The peace of up, fifteen hundred strong. The action was short the country was preserved. and desperate, but ended in the total rout of the During the same year he enemy fort, and hauled down the British flag with his

On the 10th and 11th of November, 1813, humanity. Scott defeated the enemy in two actions—one at Fort Matilda, the other at Hoophole Creek. On the 9th of March, 1814, when only twenty-

seven years of age, Scott was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general.

A few days after this promotion, General Brown, then chief in command on the Niagara and lately among the Cherokees, has excited the profitable to Baltimore! And through what a frontier, left Scott at Buffalo to instruct and drill the army which was then concentrating at that point. Scott had entire charge of this camp of instruction for about three months. The results timore, for the prize is not beyond the deserts of here infused into the Northern army were soon to be developed on the fields of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane

The battle of Chippewa was fought on the 5th We are informed that the corner-stone of a of July, 1814. Scott, with 1,900 Americans, met new Methodist Church South is to be laid in on an open plain and routed with the bayonet Leesburg. Virginia, on our coming national an 2,100 of the veteran troops of England—the very flower of the army. As the two armies approached to close quarters, Scott called aloud to McNeil's battalion, "the enemy say we are good at long shot, but cannot stand the cold iron! I Mons. Petin, the inventor of a new aerial machine, has announced his intention to make a balloon ascension on horseback, during the celebration of the Fourth of July, in New York.

at iong snot, but cannot stand the cold from:

The services of General Scott in the Mexican war are of so recent date, and so fresh in the recollections of the American people and the whole civilized world, that it is useless to do more whole civilized world, that it is useless to do more than make a passing allusion.

enemy. The British had been beaten with their own boasted weapon—the bayonet. The valor and skill of the Boy-General of twenty-eight had vanquished all the boasted prowess of her world-

WHE STREET LAND SHEET

vanquished all the hoasted prowess of her worldrenowned veterans.

General Brown, in his official report of this
battle, says: "Brigadier General Scott is entitled to the highest praise our country oun bestow.
His brigade covered itself with glory."

The battle of Lundy's Lane (or Niagara as it
is frequently called) was fought on the 26th of
July, 1814, just three weeks after that of Chippewa. The battle commenced about forty minutes

wa. The battle commenced about forty minutes before sunset, and tontinued until midnight. Here again Scott was the master-spirit of the fight. American valor again triumphed over the veteran regiments of Britain. Scott had two rses killed under him, was wounded in the side, but still fought on until the close of the battle, when he was prostrated by a wound in the shoulder. This was the hardest-fought battle of the

war. Our limited space will not allow a more extended notice of its details, and, indeed, it and to suppose that he could be willing to do inwould be superfluous to recapitulate the events of that glorious day, familiar as they are to every American schoolboy. Where so many have gathered imperishable laurels, it was truly a proud honor for the youthful Scott to be hailed by universal consent, "the hero of Lundy's Lane."

For his gallantry in these actions, Scott was soon after promoted to the rank of major general.

On November 3d, 1814, Congress passed a resolution awarding a gold medal to Major General Scott, "in testimony of the high sense enterto abandon the Adams. She got aground, and the British attempted to retake her, but were repulsed by the gallantry of Colonel Winfield Scott. This was the first time he had met the

Soon after the treaty of peace, President Madorious.

A few days after was fought the memorable attle of Queenstown Heights. Scott was the highly creditable to General Scott.

Being still feeble from his wounds, he soon after went to Europe for the restoration of his health and for professional improvement. He was also entrusted by the government with important diplomatic functions. He executed his instructions in so satisfactory a manner that President Madison caused to be written to him by the Secretary of State a special letter of thanks. In 1832 Scott was ordered to take command

in the Black Hawk war. He sailed from Buffalo for Chicago with nearly one thousand troops in four steamboats.
On the 8th of July, while on the voyage, the

Scott was carried a prisoner to Quebec. While cholera broke out among the troops with fearful he was there, an incident occurred which had a will important bearing upon the future conduct sailed with two hundred and twenty troops, there occurred in six days one hundred and thirty cases of cholera, and fifty-one deaths. After General Scott had proceeded from Chicago to the Mississippi river, the pestilence again broke out among his troops. During the prevalence of this terrible scourge, his devoted attention upon his suffering soldiers excited the admiration of all who were present. In the language of a letter written at the time by an officer of the army-"The General's course of conduct on that occa-sion should establish for him a reputation not inferior to that which he has earned on the battle-field; and should exhibit him not only as a warrior, but as a man-not only as the hero of battles, but as the hero of humanity."

After the termination of the Black Hawk war, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds were appointed by to all pending difficulties. In the various conscription of the scene:

Scott, being in the cabin of the transport, rious tribes, it became the duty of Gen. Scott to conduct the discussions. This he did with great ability and ingenuity, and the result of the commission was to procure a treaty just to the In-dians and highly advantageous to the United States—the Indians ceding the title to more than ten millions of acres, being a great portion of the lands of Iowa and Michigan.

After the termination of the Black Hawk war

and of the treaty with the Indians, Gen. Cass, then Secretary of War, wrote, in reply to Scott's official report, as follows:
"Allow me to congratulate you upon this for-

tunate consummation of your arduous duties, and to express my entire approbation of the whole course of your proceedings, during a series ordinary circumstances." Directly after his return from the Black Hawk

war, Gen. Scott was sent by President Jackson on a confidential mission of great responsibility. their gallant and faithful soldiers; and, finally, minent danger that the strife would at once begin any one of the party. In the midst of this ani- at this time was to prevent, if possible, any dithe laws of the federal government. Scott's moderation and discretion while at Charleston saved the country from the horrors of civil war. still remains under the scal of secrecy.

On the 20th of January, 1836, Gen. Scott was ordered to take command in the Florida war. There he did all that the greatest military talent the opinion of a court of inquiry. That court, campaign was all devised and prosecuted with

In 1838 Gen. Scott was sent by the President The whole spect the rights of our naturalized citizens, by population of northern New York seemed about to march into Canada to avenge the wrong which had been done to the national honor. The Just after the close of the war, as Gen. Scott of the administration was to preserve the peace At the capture of Fort George, on the 27th of both of the military and the civil authorities; and

During the same year he was ordered to the Scott was the first man to enter the delicate service of removing the Cherokee nation beyond the Mississippi. Here he displayed at once the highest degree of energy, sagacity, and

The leading journals of the day were filled with encomiums upon the conduct of Scott in these services. The National Intelligencer of September 27th, 1838, says: "The manner in which this gallant officer has acquitted himself within the last year upon our Canada frontier, universal admiration and gratitude of the whole nation.'

In 1839 arose the Northeastern Boundary difficulty. The disputed territory was about to become the battle-ground between the troops of Maine and New Brunswick. War was considered inevitable. In this crisis General Scott was again deputed by the government to calm the rising storm. His able services on that occasion showed him to be possessed of the highest talents as a statesman and diplomatist. sidered inevitable was prevented-the honor of the country preserved-and Scott returned with fresh laurels upon his brow; and "the hero of Lundy's Lane" was hailed on all sides as the

On the 10th of March, 1847, Gen. Scott ar-rived before Vera Cruz. On the 14th of Septem-ber, 1847, he planted the stars and stripes over the national palace in the city of Mexico. Within these six months San Juan D'Ulloa—the American Gibraltar-was stormed, and the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, San Antonio, Churubusco, Molinos del Rey, and Chepultepec were fought and won. With less than ten thousand fighting men he attacked and routed, again and again, thirty thousand of the best troops of Mexico posted behind the strongest fortifications, and fighting with the courage of desperation. Nothing of military achievement recorded in ancient or modern history can excel the glory of that march from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico! Such is a brief sketch of one whose life has been devoted to the service and glory of his country, and whose patriotism is enlarged enough to extend to the whole country. Born a Southern man, reared and educated among Southerners, he has fought and bled alike for the North and South ; justice to either, would be to declare the last forty years of his life but a lie.

Much abuse has recently been heaped upon this gallant patriot because he declines giving written pledges upon the various questions which may be involved in the approaching Presidential election. We doubt not that several of the gentlemen now prominent before the Democratic party would cheerfully give pledges of any kind whatever, provided they could thereby secure a nomination. It is not difficult to make promises, and it is a very easy thing to break them. We could point to an illustrious example in the history of the Democratic party which occurred but a very few years since. A certain Presidential candidate gave a written pledge that he was in favor of the protective system, and got tariff votes thereby; but as soon as elected, became a sudder convert to the doctrines of free trade.

When a citizen has been for nearly half a contury in the service of his country, his past history is the best guaranty for his future conduct.

R. R. R. No. 1, & R. R. R. No. 2. THE NEW REMEDY—
LATELY DISCOVERED BY RADWAY & CO.

LATELY DISCOVERED BY RADWAY & CO.

R. R. R. No. 2.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT,
FOR THE QUICK CURE OF ALL CHRONIC AND
SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

IT IS POWERFUL, SEARCHING, AND PLEASANT;
IT CLEANSES AND PURIFIES THE BLOOD FROM
ALL SCROFULOUS HUMORS;
IT RESOLVES AWAY FROM THE BONES
AND MUSCLES
ALL DISEASED DEPOSITS;
IT ELECTRIFIES THE FLUIDS AND SOLIDS WITH
HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

IT IS WARRANTED TO CURE—
Scrofula,
White Swelling,
Humors.
Syphilis,

Scrofula, Humors, Cancers, Tumors, Syphilis, Epilepsy, Jaundice, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Hacking Dry Cough. Salt Rheum, Bronchial Tumors, Hacking Dry Cough.
In either of the above-named Diseases
WE GUARANTEE
that the patient will experience its powerful, soothing, bene

IN A FEW HOURS

after taking it. CONSUMPTIVE PATIENTS
WILL EXPERIENCE IMMEDIATE RELIEF AFTER
TAKING THREE DOSES.
IT IS DAILY PERFORMING MIRACLES.

In ten minutes after taking a dose of this pleasant remedy, the weak and sicily invalid feels its electrical agency thrilling through every cell and cavern of the system, imparting health and strength to every organ, nerve, and secretory vessel in the body. SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

This Remedy is warranted to care Scrofula in its worst form. It acts upon the solids as well as the fluids, removing from the bones, joints, muscles, and nerves, all diseased denotits. AND EJECTS FROM THE SYSTEM

AND EJECTS FROM THE SYSTEM
ALL FOUL HUMORS AND UNHEALTHY VIRUS,
Glandular Swellings, Ulcers in the Throat, Tumors, Cance
Nodes, White Swellings,
FEVER SORES,

FEVER SORES,
Salt Rheum, Hacking Dry Cough, Tubucular Consumption,
Rickets, and all deep-scated diseases. RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT will quickly cure.

ITS ACTION
is direct, and instantly experienced upon the seat of the
disease, whether it be in the bones, muscles, joints, liver,
beart, pancreas, kidneys, stomach or bowels, brain, or
spinal marrow.
IT ACTS UPON THE SKIN,
producing a free and copious discharge of all foul humors
secreted in this organ.

FESTERING SORES.

The most repulsive sores and cruptions are instantly re-

secreted in this.organ.

FESTERING SORES.

The most repulsive sores and eruptions are instantly relieved from irritation and quickly removed from the skin.

HOW RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT CURES CONSUMPTION.

To cure Consumption we must stop docay and rebuild and heal the worn-out organs of the system that disease has consumed.

We must treat every organ in the system, for the Lungs are not the only organs affected. It affects the Liver, the Heart, the Kidneys, Biadder, and Pancreas; and, in fact, every organ in the body is more or less tainted with decomposition and decay.

THE LUNGS

ARE THE BREATHING APPARATUS OF THE SYSTEM.

When the Lungs are in a state of decay they are unable to receive or emit the necessary amount of air requisite to sustain life. The greater the atmospheric pressure upon the air-realis, the more painful, irritable, and suffocating is the weight upon the lungs.

THE GLANDS

become swollen from the irritation and inflammation of the

ULCERS AND LUMPS IN THE THROAT

ULCERS AND LUMPS IN THE THROAT are formed from unhealthy deposits, which the lungs are unable to eject without the aid of powerfal emetics, and the Liver too weak and feeble to secrete.

PUS
becomes deposited in the bronchial tubes; it hardens, and is formed into lumps, which ulcerate, suppurate, and discharge THE AIR-CELLS
are clogged, and the respiratory organs checked, so that breathing is rendered oppressive and exceedingly difficult.
RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT
WILL ACT AS FOLLOWS:

WILL ACT AS FOLLOWS: THE LUNGS. It will heal, strengthen, and remove from them all dis-ased deposit, cleaning the air-cells from all diseased humors REMOVES FROM THE GLANDS nflammation, and rids the Throat from Ulcers, Tumors Hard Swellings, and other diseased deposits TO THE LIVER,

R will impart tone and energy.
AND EVERY ORGAN IN THE SYSTEM AND EVERY ORGAN IN THE STOLES.
it will reorganize and cleanse from putrid and unhealthy matter and humors.
IN TEN MINUTES

after taking this pleasant remedy the patient feels easier. It immediately allays the irritable cough, loosens the tightness across the chest, and relieves the sharp wrenching pains. Let the afflicted call upon CHAS. STOTT & CO., and W. H. GILMAN.

N. B.

FABWAY, S. RENOVATING RESOLVENT, AND RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, are two distinct Preparations; yet, in many cases, they are intended to be used together. The patient, by reading the advertisement attentively, will easily ascertain the remedy requisite to meet the complaint.

sasily ascertain the remedy requisite to meet the complaint R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will stop the most severe

pains in a few minutes. In New York, hundreds who are afflicted, call at the Medical Office of RADWAY & CO., and have the Ready Relief applied gratis. It never fails in re leving the most painful paroxysms in FIVE MINUTES OR LESS.

TO THE SICK OF THIS DISTRICT.

If you will call upon our Agents, and try the Relief, w will guarantee you instant relief from Pain, and a quiel cure of its cause. BEAR IN MIND, R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL STOP
THE MOST SEVERE PAINS IN A FEW MINUTES,

RHEUMATIC, NEURALGIC, AND NERVOUS COM-PLAINTS IN A FEW HOURS, INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL! THE MOST EXCRUCIATING PAINS N FROM THREE TO FIVE MINUTES! And has cured— Rheumstism Neuralgia

AND CURE THE MOST OBSTINATE

And has cured—

Rheumstism In Four Hours
Neuralgia In One Hour
Croup In Ten Minutes
Diarrhoea In Ten Minutes
Toothache In One Second
Spasms In Three Minutes
In Fifteen Minutes
Chill Fever In Fifteen Minutes
Chill Blains In Ten Minutes
Sore Throat
In Four Hours
Influenza
Spinal Complaints, Still Joints, Strains, Bruises, Cuts,
Wounds, Frost Bites, Cholera Morbus, Tic Doloreux,
and all other complaints where there are severe pains, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will instantly stop the pain, and
quickly cure the disease.

quickly cure the disease.

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PRICES OF RADWAY'S REMEDIES:
Radway's Renovating Resolvent, \$1 per bottle.
Radway's Ready Relief, 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1.
The Dollar Bottles of Relief contain five times the quantity of the Twenty-Five Cent Bottles.

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COOK & PEEI, Alexandria, Va.
DAVIS & MILLER, Baltimore, Md.

Protection from Lightning.

THE undersigned, being the duly appointed Agent of Sprarr's Electrican and Electro-Metallusgist Lightfixed Rob Manuyacrosy, Covington, Kentucky, beg to offer
these superior Rods, of Spiral-Iwisted, Carbonized Annealed
Iron, with Zine Protectors, and Electro-positive elements
combined in their manufacture; thus rendering them equal
to copper as conductors. They are in ten-feet lengths, with
securately-fitted brass-screw connecting joints, an entire
new style of metallic (patented) attachments, for brick or
frame buildings; also, glass isolaters, of a novel and ingemous construction, (patented.) forming a lock; the whole
mounted with a solid platinum silver point, (patented.)
twelve inches long, surrounded at the base with three angular negative magnets, which possess the power, to an extraordinary extent, of discharging the opporite elements of the
most fearful thunderstorm, and embrace the entire perfection of science up to the present time; the whole constituting the most magnificent and perfect silent conductor ever
presented to the public.

Safety has not been compromised by affording these excellent rods at such low rates; the greatest attention has
been given to their construction, so as to be readily attached.
The astonishing power of the negative magnets, in discharging the sir of its opposite elements, has been clearly demonstrated by the Electrometer, when unmagnetized points
have shown but slight results, chough placed under the
same conditions. In fact, they gather and silently discharge
electricity from the atmosphere when you would scarcely
suspect any being present.

These improvements being secured by double letters patent, you are hereby cautioned against laying yourselves
liable, by purchasing of those who are not authorized, or
who are substituting inferior imitations. All agents duly
appointed can show their cerificates. Have good rods or
onne. CHARLES W. HEYDON,
Washington City.

I do hereby certify that I have app lied various powerful chemical re-agents to Spratt's Patent Points for Lightning. Rods, and that the results of these experiments convince me that they will resist the action of atmospheric causes, and thereby preserve the extremity sharp—a condition most essential to protection against lightning. The re-agents used in the above experiments were a solution of chloride of sodium, (common salt.) acetic acid, sulphuric acid, and hydrochloric acid. With the first, there was no action on the metal; with the several acids, there was very slight—a fact sufficient to show that atmospheric influences would have no sensible effect.

JOHN LECONTE, Prof. of Nat. Phil. et Chem. University of Ga., October 8, 1850.

no sensitive cueer.

JOHN LECONTE, Prof. of Nat. Phil. et Chem.

UNIVERSITY OF GA., October 8, 1850.

The Lightning Conductors of Mr. Spratt, offered to me, are well calculated to perform the office for which they are intended. Yours, truly,

LEXINGTON, KY., February 20, 1850.

CHICAGO, September 3, 1850.

This may certify that I have examined, somewhat critically, James Spratt's Patent Lightning Rods, and that I are of opinion that it is constructed on scientific principles. For combining durability, cheapness, and efficacy, I deem it equal, and I think superior, to any other rod ever offered for my inspection.

Augusta. (GA.) November 11, 1850. equal, and I think superior, to any other rod ever offered for my inspection.

Augusta, (Ga.) November 11, 1850.

This will certify that I have examined the Lightning Rods, Metallic Points, and Isolating Attachments, manufactured by Mr. Spratt, and regard them as constructed in conformity to the general laws of the electric fluid; and the metallic compound constituting the Points, as promising, from the result of several tests to which they were submitted, to resist for years the action of those atmospheric causes most likely to corrode them.

A. MEANS,
Prof. Phys. Sc., Emory College, Ga., and Prof. Chem. and Pharm., Medical College, Ga.

The Lightning Conductors put up by Mr. Henry M. Smith, of this city, on the plan of Mr. Spratt, appear to me to be very well devised; and, in point of mechanical construction. are the best 1 have ever seen.

It is to be hoped that the use of these Rods may become general, as an important auxiliary defence against a danger

general, as an important auxiliary defence against a danger which must be regarded as of no ordinary magnitude, to which all buildings are liable. R. SILIMAN, Jr.,
Prof. of Chem. in the University of Louisville.
Louisville, January 27, 1851.
All orders left at ANDREW DUFFY'S Stove Manufactory, 7th street, will be promptly attended to; or at GEORGE BELL'S, Alexandria, Va., corner of King and St. Asaph sta.

FAIRFAX AND POTOMAC PLANK ROAD!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Books of Sut scription to an amount not exceeding Sixty Thousan DOLLARS of Capital Stock, to be divided into shares of Fift IN scription to an amount not exceeding Sixty Thousand Dollars of Capital Stock, to be divided into shares of Fifty Dollars each, for the construction of the "FAIRFAX AND POTOMAC PLANK ROAD," will be opened on the 3d day of MAY, 1852, at the following-named places:

At the office of Alfred Moss, Fairfax Court-house, under the superintendence of the Commissioners.

At the Mayor's Office, in Georgetown, D. C., under the superintendence of Wm. H. Tenney, O. M. Linthicum, Henry Addison, Samuel Cropley, H. L. Offutt, and Francis Dodge, or any three of them.

At the office of Nicholas Callan, Washington, D. C., under the superintendence of Nicholas Callan, Enbraim Wheeler.

the superintendence of Nicholas Callan, Ephraim Wheeler, Fitzhugh Coyle, Samuel Bacon, George E. Parker, Wm. H. Gunnell, Wm. A. Bradley, Z. Montgomery King, and R. W.

Fitzingh Coyic, Samuel Bacon, verge E. Farker, with. In Gunnell, Wm. A. Bradley, Z. Montgomery King, and R. W. Latham, or any three of them.

At the house of — Croming, Lewinville, Fairfax county, under the superintendence of — Crombie, Wm. Nelson, Thomas Ap C. Jones, Francis Crocker, A. L. Foster, Joshus Gibson, and James Sherman, or any three of them.

At the School-House at Falls Church, Fairfax county, under the superintendence of Amzie Coe, Alexander G. Davis, Wm. F. Dulin, Wm. Ball, Daniel H. Barrett, E. O. Powell, and George Risley, or any three of them.

At the house of James Gross, in Centreville, Fairfax county, under the superintendence of John R. Pugh, A. S. Grigsby, James Machen, James A. Evans, R. M. Whaley, B. F. Rose, and John Millan, or any three of them.

At the house of James Palmer, Pleasant Valley, Fairfax county, under the superintendence of James Palmer, Alexander Haight, Dr. — Hart, Wm. H. Wrenn, Silas Hutchison, R. H. Cockrille, and Talmadge Thorn, or any three of them.

G. W. HUNTER, ir.,

F. D. RICHARDSON.

t, Wm. H. Wrenn, Ellas Hutchinadge Thorn, or any three G. W. HUNTER, jr., F. D. RICHARDSON, JARED MEAD, WILLIAM T. RUMSEY, THOMAS R. LOVE, NOAH DEYO, JAMES HUNTER, THOMAS MOORE, ALFRED MOSS,

THIS DAY RECEIVED, A FRESH LOT OF MAN MEDICATED SOAP. It is particularly adapted to the CURE of all CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, for rendering the harshest skin delicately WHITE, SMOOTH, and SOFT—removing SALLOWNESS, PIMPLES, TAN, FRECKLES, SUNBURNS and REDNESS OF THE SKIN. For sale by may 6—tr Bookseller, 7th st. \*

mar 27-3m

DISTURNELL'S RAILWAY, STEAM-BOAT, AND TELEGRAPH BOOK; being A GUIDE through the UNITED STATES AND CANADA: also, giving the Ocean Steam-Packet arrangements, Telegraph lines and charges, list of hotels, &c., with a MAP of THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, showing all the Canals, Railroads, &c.

A. GRAY, 7th st., opp. Odd-Fellows' Hall. CENTRAL HOTEL,

Warren street, east end of the Railroad Depot, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

On the left hand as you enter the Car House going west; on the right going east, only ten feet from the Depot.

\*\*P No danger of being left, as the cars remain here thirty minutes for passengers to dine. Efficient and trusty waiters always at hand on the arrival of each train to attend to bag-care entrusted to their care. gage entrusted to their care.

MEALS, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

MEALS, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Good accommodations for passengers remaining ever, at one dollar per day.

N. B.—The proprietors' efforts will always be to please their guests. Having eight years' experience both East and West, they feel confident that all will be satisfied, and solicit the patronage of the public.

jan 17—

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coolingly interesting.

So OUR ROOMS are in Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau street
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FISHING TACKLE. FISHING TACKLE.

Jointed Bamboo and Reed Rods, Sea Grass and Hem-Lines, Snoods and Hooks, in great variety. BRISTLE AND FEATHER BRUSHES,

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Ivory, Buffalo, Ebony, Rose-wood and Bone-handle Knives and Forks; Butchers', Cooks' and Bread Knives; Pen and Pocket Knives, in great variety. BASKET WARE. BASKET WARE.

Children's Carriages, Market Baskets, Work do., Fancy do., together with a large collection, too numerous to mention, just received from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and for sale at the Old Variety and Hardware Store, Pennsylvania avenue, one door from 9th street, by GEO. SAVAGE.

And Penna. av., opp. Seven Buildings, First Ward, by mar 27—tf JOSEPH L. SAVAGE & CO. NEW GROCERY AND PRODUCE STORE.

TRUMAN M. BRUSH is always ready to supply No. 1 Butter; Fresh Eggs; Potatoes; Apples; Pickles, put up in White Wine Vinegar; and all other articles usually kept in a family-furnishing Grocery and Produce Store, at rates lower than the usual rates! FRUSH, TRUMAN M. BRUSH,

Opposite the Garrison, Garrison street, Navy-yard Hill. DELAWARE COLLEGE!

THE SUMMER TERM will open on the 28th of April.

The SCIENTIFC SCHOOL attached embraces a MenCANTILE, an Acticulary and other Departments.

For particulars apply to

W.S. F. GRAHAM, President.

NEWARK, DEL., March 30. Land WARRANTS BOUGHT and SOLD at the BANK OF THE UNION, Browns' Marble Building.

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(nov 26—dtf

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In English, Mathematics, Greek, Latin, and French, the course will be full and thorough. Pupils fitted for the Counting-room or College.

The experience of fifteen years, in the management of boys, induces the confident belief that the satisfaction expressed by their numerous former patrons, both in Maryland and Virginia, will be shared by those who may be pleased to entrust the education of their sons to their sare.

pleased to entrust the education of their some to their care.

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THE subscriber would call the attention of Printers to the greatly reduced prices of the present list. They now

offer
Pica at ... 30 cts. | Minion ... 48 cts.
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Second-hand Presses, and Type used only in stereotyping, at reduced prices.

Books, Pamphlets, Music, Labels, &c. &c., stereotyped with correctness and despatch. BOOKS, l'ampaires, with correctness and despatch.

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NEW FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

F. LOUDON & CO., Men's Mercers and Tailors, opened their new store with a large and well-selected stock of goods for gentlemen's wear, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Furnishing Goods generally.

Army, navy, marine, and revenue officers will find an assortment of the best Swords, Epaulets, Sashes, Passants, Laces, and such other articles as the latest regulation of their respective corps prescribe.

An experience of many years in legitimate Tailoring—a new and select stock of Goods—a desire to please—with the cash system to protect customers against high prices—are inducements that we offer, and most respectfully solicit patronage.

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HUNGARY and Kossuth, or an American ex-11 position of the late Hungarian Revolution, with a teel plate portrait of the noble Magyar, by Rev. B. F. Tefft, b. D. For sale by A. GRAY, dec 22—tr 7th st., opp. Odd-Fellows' Hall.

ST. VINCENT'S MANUAL, in magnificent bindings, varying in price from 50 cents to \$11.

Also a dozen other varieties of approved Catholic Prayer
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A. GRAY, 7th st., opp. Odd-Fellows Hall. WREATHS FOR MAY PARTIES! THE attention of little Misses is called to an assortment of WREATHS and plain Ribbons for May parties, at MRS. COLLISON'S,

Sixth street, near Louisiana ave [Sat. News.] FANS! PARASOLS! JEWELRY, &c. N assortment of the above articles just received and for sale low at Mrs. Collison's Fancy and Millinery Store, A sale low at Mrs. Collison's Fancy and Millinery Store, where will be made up to order every style of FASHIONABLE HATS FOR LADIES, and she invites attention to her

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS—a new article

J Fine and medium Tooth-Brushes
Porte-Monnaies, Vesta Boxes, Pocket Combs
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WIMER'S cheap cash Stationery store,
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DINE DOUBLE ENAMELED FRENCH CARDS.—Another lot of fine Cards for engraving and writing upon with the style and pencil; and a variety of Cards for printing purposes of the different numbers and qualities—at Mrs. COLLISON'S Fancy Store, Sixth street, feb 20—tr near Louisiana avenue.

AMBER TUCK COMBS, JEWELRY, &c. A N assortment of the above articles just opened at
MRS. OLLISON'S, Sixth street.

ap 30—tr [Sat. News.]

By Bonner Gimps also just received.

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Also Fendler's "Crayons superfine," and red lead Pencils, at WIMER'S, next to Mrs. Collison's Fancy Stere,
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(\*OLD PAPER, plain and embossed; Silver, Copper, White Metal, Chinese, Steel Blue, Carmine, and Ulta-marine; embossed, glazed, figured and finest German Fancy, of all colors and Gold borders, of all sizes; English and merican Tissue, Oil, Tracing, Perforated, and Drawing Pa-er. For sale by A. GRAY, Bookseller, jan 19—

GRATE APRONS-ANOTHER SUPPLY. THE daily orders for these pretty parlor ornaments have compelled the subscriber to order another box, which opens to-day, and invites those who desire choice patterns

to give him an early call.

Also received, a few more pieces of Fancy CUT PAPER.

FOR PICTURE-FRAMES and LOOKING-GLASSES; and a
few quires of CELLING PAPER yet on hand, at

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A COMFORTABLE SHAVE!

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Blacking Brushes, Key-Rings, &c. At
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FITER PAPER, 10 cents a quire!

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